HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section

Printed in Two Sections

Aftermath of Geneva: One of the arguments going on here runs: "Hasn't the Administration overdone the sweetness and light attitude on the outcome of Geneva?" After all, veteran observers here recall vividly how the same pathetic assumptions — "ushering in an era of peace," etc. — marked such references on the morrow of Yalta. On the other hand, Ike's disarmament plan — whatever its intrinsic worth — did put the Soviets on the defensive in the world propaganda war.

But those at the ringside here do not believe all the bountiful praise conferred on the conferees and smile tolerantly at the organs of public opinion which (as after Yalta) sing the "all is now peace" tune, saying: "They (the papers) have to do it — they can't afford to take a too realistic line — people want to hear about the possible benefits, not the probable dangers."

So, discounting much of what is publicly said, while extolling the President for his energetic efforts, they feel constrained to recognize that, concretely considered, the Geneva Conference showed the Soviets even more unyielding and demanding than ever; and on the points so laudably brought up by the President there — disarmament, freedom for the satellite peoples and end of world Communist subversion — nothing to show. The new tactic of Soviet "cordiality" camouflaged the obdurate Soviet stand.

A special correspondent for HUMAN EVENTS — Montgomery Green, writer and former Naval Intelligence officer — sends us the following dispatch from Geneva just after the end of the conference:

"My feeling," writes Green, "is that the Soviets are putting on this cordiality act for one of three reasons and perhaps all: (1) To further debilitate NATO and other forms of Western cooperation while they complete their conquest of Asia. (2) To induce the United States to relax its guard while the Soviets prepare to mount a surprise thermonuclear attack on North America within the near future. (3) To create an atmosphere in which it will be harder for us to maintain such restrictions on strategic trade as we now have. This would, of course, fit in with nos. 1 and 2."

This is a grim guess. But no grimmer than the conclusions drawn after the big surprise — from which the Capital has not yet recovered — of the past few days, when it was announced that the U. S. will start a conference, on the ambassadorial level, at Geneva with the Chinese Reds on August 1; it was explained that the purpose was to arrange for release of American prisoners in Red China and "other matters." Previously, official attitude had been that the Americans were illegally imprisoned and we could not barter their freedom for "other matters." Now, this position is abandoned.

It is granted that the President made no "secret deals" at Geneva last week (as Roosevelt did at Yalta). But astonishment followed the announcement of such a meeting with the Chinese Reds, following right on the close of the Geneva Big Four meeting where — we were assured — "nothing was given away."

On Capitol Hill, it is feared that the proceedings at the August 1 conference in Switzerland may effectively sell out Chiang Kai-shek and the Free Chinese to the Reds. Some, however, believe that Red China will give little and will actually take Matsu and Quemoy by force. Whatever the value of such speculations, it is agreed that what goes on next week at Geneva will bear closer scrutiny than what went on in the same place last week.

First Topic: Those who look beyond the immediate future are discussing this week the atomic

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problem — even putting it ahead of such inflammatory questions as that of appeasement of Red China. The aspect of atomic power that literally magnetizes their concern is the military, not commercial, uses of atomic energy. (The latter is years off from the viewpoint of practical economic considerations.)

The article of this week in HUMAN EVENTS by David Shea Teeple is devoted to the security aspect of our atomic situation. It raises the question of whether our "non-secrecy" policy has paid off and contrasts that policy with the "iron-bound secrecy" policy of the Soviet Union — which seems to have paid off very well.

Observers, thinking along these lines, recall the Fuchs and Rosenberg atomic spy rings and how we allowed our secret information to dribble out to the one big potential enemy in the world. No corresponding information has been allowed to come out of the Soviet Union.

These observers are talking gravely about an article that appeared in the trade magazine *American Aviation* (1025 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C., July 4 issue) by Mr. Teeple who was assistant to Lewis Strauss, head of the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. Teeple, whose piece in the trade publication has received little notice outside of specialist circles, says that there may have been laxity and negligence in the development of nuclear-powered planes. He says: "The nuclear-propelled aircraft program has been a stepchild of the entire atomic energy program for years because it did not fit into the thinking of some scientists that nuclear energy should be confined to peaceful uses. The consequences of this thinking could well be that Russia is as much as five or six years ahead of us in this field."

Teeple speculated about a "mystery report," an extensive study of the feasibility of nuclear-propelled aircraft which was drawn up in 1949, and which was never made public. He discusses the possibility that the report may have found that the nuclear propulsion of aircraft was feasible. If so, he suggests: "This, then, would make the decision as to whether or not to pursue the project with greatest rapidity a momentous political decision not to be entrusted to an administrative agency."

He goes on: "We have been told that a small but illustrious group within the administrative confines of the atomic energy program attempted to stifle the development of the H-Bomb. Only when the decision was submitted for final resolution to the President of the United States did we proceed with a degree of urgency."

All such matters — in view of the fact that the Geneva conference produced little constructive — gives many in the Capital grave concern lest our military might be insufficient to protect us in a crisis and lest lowering our security safeguards impair our position in the world.

Ferment Among the Democrats: Capital observers are intrigued by the switch of the two major parties on foreign aid. The Republicans, the party traditionally favoring economy, voted against a reduction in foreign aid last week (31 to 15) while the Democrats favored the reduction (23 to 19).

The combined vote was 50 to 38 to support the Administration plea for $3.2 billion. And curiously, three Democrats — Byrd, Ellender and Mansfield — became the leaders of a drive to cut foreign aid. (In conference between the two Houses, the amount was cut to $2.7 billions, plus a $300 million authorized carry-over.)

Three Democrats are also stealing the McCarthy Reds-in-government thunder. Representative Walter, who succeeded Velde as Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, Senator Eastland, who succeeded Jenner as Chairman of the Internal Security Subcommittee and Senator McClellan, who succeeded McCarthy as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Expenditures, are now carrying on the investigations that were put aside during the probe of Senator McCarthy.

Labor Front: Washington politicos are continuously amazed at the lack of foresight exercised by many employers, usually the bigger ones, in handling their labor relations.

Said one of them, "They don't think about what is coming until it is upon them. They don't do their homework; then after the horses have been stolen, they rush down here and cry on our shoulders that we must lock their barn doors for them."

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Reuther's smashing GAW victory is an example. The United Auto Workers' President has been telling the American people for a half dozen years that he was going to get a guaranteed annual wage. And for the last three years, almost every issue of "The United Auto Workers," his monthly newspaper that goes to his million-odd members, has been presenting the arguments for GAW, clearly preparing the membership for a long strike if that should be necessary to get it.

Nevertheless, T. A. Coulter, official of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, said after the Ford capitulation: "Industry was just caught flat-footed."

Reuther gleefully told Saul Pett, Detroit Associated Press correspondent, how he made monkeys out of Ford and GM.

"The art of collective bargaining," said Reuther, "is truly the art of timing and maneuvering.

"General Motors had no maneuverability. They were so certain they wouldn't have to yield on the GAW thing in any form, that they were caught totally unprepared. When Ford gave us the principle of GAW, they had only one way out, to grab the Ford package in a hurry. They had not time to make any changes.

"Ford strategy was this. They thought their plan of selling stock at a discount to Ford workers was so attractive it would divide the union membership from its leaders and everyone would forget about GAW. Ford's big mistake was to write me a letter suggesting that the Ford proposal be put to a secret vote, indicating that he was ready to 'take a six-year strike if his stock plan was not acceptable.'

"They thought they had us in a box," said the union leader, "but here is where we had to maneuver. We had to change the situation so it would be a choice between the two plans — theirs and ours — and not a choice between their plan and a strike.

"So I said to John Bugas (chief Ford negotiator), 'We're both interested in greater security for Ford workers, aren't we?' He said, 'Yes.' I said, 'You're convinced the Ford workers prefer your plan, right?' He said, 'Yes.' I said, 'All right, let's put it to a vote — your plan or ours — in a secret vote conducted by the Honest Ballot Association or some other independent outfit.' "

Mr. Reuther's smile broadened, his twinkle brightened.

"Well," he said, "that paralyzed them for 30 hours. Not a word for 30 hours. Then they forgot about the vote. Then we got them back on the track and got our GAW principle."

What does Reuther want next?

"Personally, I'd favor a four-day week. Then you begin to give people the real benefits of progress through a longer weekend. Work will be a hobby for the laboring man who will be preoccupied with culture."

Balancing the Budget: One of the greatest obstacles to economy in Federal expenditures has been the inability of either the Bureau of the Budget or Congressional appropriation committees to separate the fat from the gristle. The result has generally been that Congress can at best only guess at how much executive agencies really need to do an efficient job. It has consequently been easy for pressure groups to scare the national legislature into beating a hasty retreat from economy endeavors by raising the cry that economies contemplated would weaken the military, deny our allies vital economic assistance, cripple the work of important welfare bureaus or in other ways do calamitous harm to the nation.

But the Hoover Commission now comes forward with a blueprint on where and how executive expenditures can be cut sufficiently not only to balance the budget but provide in addition a reduction in taxes. It put its finger on waste in the operations of the executive, the elimination of which cannot expose Congress to the charge that Federal spending is being reduced at the expense of the national security or the adequate functioning "of all necessary agencies which make for the common welfare."

Task forces of the Commission made up of able businessmen, organization experts, lawyers and economists, surveyed 64 executive agencies which accounted for more than 95 percent of all executive expenditures. The Commission reports that certain of its task forces estimated large savings in desig-

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nated agencies through the introduction of efficient administrative and business management practices. Other task forces, making no attempt to estimate in dollars the savings possible in the agencies which they studied, nevertheless "indicated that great potential savings could result from their recommendations."

All depends, however, on how effectively the Administration and Congress act to implement the Commission's blueprint. Out of some 362 recommendations made by the Commission, either the President or various agencies themselves have existing power to put 195 into effect. The remaining 167 will require legislation and, to get these through, the President may have to do some vigorous prodding of Congress if the nation is to win the battle to balance the budget and terminate one of the basic causes of inflation and depreciation of the dollar. The Hoover Commission has mapped the way to this victory — but only a determined "Ike" can bring it to pass.

Rhesus Monkeys and Foreign Aid Funds: While the internationalists had been moving hard to put back the healthy cut in foreign aid first made by the House, there were intermittent flashes of opposition which indicated that the going for the globalists is far from smooth.

The House had voted $61,000,000 for economic aid to India, but the Senate lopped off ten millions from this sum in spite of the strenuous efforts of Lehman (D., N. Y.) and Humphrey (D., Minn.). The international leftists even dragged in rhesus monkeys to threaten the Senate into submission!

Indian rhesus monkeys are used to test the Salk vaccine (banned outright in Great Britain) and Senator Neuberger (D., Oregon) worked himself up into a lather declaring that "at any time in the past year the Government and the people of India could have struck a terrible blow at the children of America" — by putting a ban on the exportation of live rhesus monkeys. Monkeys, said the Oregon Senator, are sacred in India and the Nehru government has "been quite courageous in defying Indian public opinion."

Thereafter, the ineffable legislator inserted in the *Record* items from various Indian newspapers elaborating on this theme. Peculiarly, one of the dispatches pointed out that "a number of Indian states are offering prizes for the slaughter of monkeys and issuing special gun licenses for the purpose."

Egghead Conformity: Item I: More than 100 faculty members boycotted the University of California's graduation exercises because of the engagement of pro-segregation Texas Governor Allen Shivers as principal speaker.

Item II: Last fall, the American Academy of Biological Chemists placed a ban upon the University of Washington because the University president refused to schedule Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer as a lecturer during the summer session.

Item III: In 1950, Macmillan published *Worlds in Collision* describing "the day the sun stood still."

Associations of professors of science, enraged at Macmillan for publishing this nonconformist book, threatened to boycott all Macmillan textbooks. Though the book was heading the Best Seller lists, Macmillan dropped it and Doubleday, a non-textbook house, took over publication.

Item IV: Owen Lattimore has been lecturing at a dozen leading European universities including Oxford, Sheffield, Birmingham and Copenhagen.

Item V: "End conformity," urged Adlai Stevenson in an address at Smith College.

Letter from HANFORD MACNIDER, Past National Commander, American Legion: "We read HUMAN EVENTS religiously and enjoy its direct and definite approach to our national affairs. I congratulate you on maintaining its straight and courageous American character."

FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor and Publisher* JAMES L. WICK, *Executive Publisher*
Contributing Editors: FRANK CHODOROV, WILLIS J. BALLINGER
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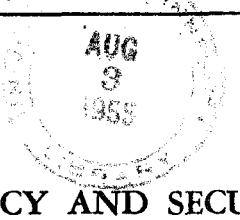
Article Section



SCIENCE, SECRECY AND SECURITY

By DAVID SHEA TEEPLE

AT THE PRESENT TIME we are in the midst of a full-scale onslaught on the United States security program. There is every reason to believe that the attack will be successful and that further revisions to weaken the program are inevitable.

Led by the usual groups, with the addition of some strange "bedfellows," the "liberal" segment of the American press is thundering denunciation of the infringement of the security program on the civil liberties of the American people. "Security through progress and not through secrecy" seems to be the keynote of the present attacks.

Those who have had experience with security programs will not dispute that they infringe on civil liberties. To require an investigation of an individual before he can be employed or retained in employment is to set into motion a chain of events which is bound to violate personal privacy, probably the most precious of civil liberties.

The only justification for any security program is the recognition of an existing danger to the society. In order to protect and perpetuate the social entity, the people by law authorize temporary infringements upon the civil liberties of the individual citizen. The suspension of the right of habeas corpus, in certain instances as provided by the Constitution, is the more obvious example of such a temporary relinquishment of a personal right.

Admittedly the administration of any security system is an extremely difficult assignment. As free people we should be constantly critical of a "security program." We should be ever vigilant to see that there is a necessity for the program and that the results obtained from the program justify the sacrifices made.

THERE IS ONE FACET of the present assault on the security program which seems to be specious in nature. Since it is the most wide-spread and persuasive criticism, it deserves very close examination.

The statement has been made, and repeated by responsible persons over and over again, that secrecy, security and science are irreconcilable. Dr. Karl T. Compton, one of the leading men of science and holder of many important Government positions, stated in 1949 that:

> **"Unfortunately, secrecy and progress are mutually incompatible. This is always true of science, whether for military purposes or otherwise. Science flourishes and scientists make progress in an atmosphere of free inquiry and free interchange of ideas, with the continual mutual stimulation of active minds working in the same or related fields. Any imposition of secrecy in science is like application of a brake to progress."**

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Professor Walter Gellhorn in a book entitled "Security, Loyalty and Science," subsidized by a Rockefeller Foundation grant to Cornell University, states:

> **"The hope for science in this country and for the nation's security is that the public at large will shed its fears, grow in understanding, and cease credulously accepting assertions that safety lies in secrecy. Secrecy is antithetical to the spirit of science. It is socially hurtful. Only for brief periods can it be practiced without destroying the scientific superiority it is intended to preserve . . ."**

Dr. Vannevar Bush in "Modern Arms and Free Men" gives an example of the stifling effect of secrecy and security in the following words:

> **"Why were they [the Germans] so far behind [in atomic bomb research]? Bombing and the destruction of needed industrial facilities account for some of the lag. Limited availability of critical materials accounts for some. But the real reason is that they were regimented in a totalitarian regime . . . The whole affair was shot through with suspicion, intrigue, arbitrary power, formalism, as will be all systems that depend for their form and functioning upon the nod of a dictator. It did not get to first base in the attempt to make an atomic bomb."**

We have been told that the lifeblood of science is the open interchange of information within the scientific fraternity. It is frequently said that the very existence of a security program in Government has prevented our scientists from entering into Government work and has further resulted in a lack of desire on the part of our young men and women to pursue courses of scientific education at our colleges and universities.

Almost all of the scientific journals have attacked the security program and have warned the American people that progress and secrecy are irreconcilable. The American public has accepted this thesis because it is in accordance with our heritage and tradition.

Upon close examination, however, it will not hold water.

Even the most caustic critics of our present security program will admit that ours is mild and extremely well balanced in comparison to the Soviet system. The absolute police state with compartmentalization, classification and secrecy exists within the Soviet Union and has existed under that system for the last thirty years. If the major premise of these critics of the security program is correct, how can we account for the astounding series of exposes to which we have recently been subjected? For example:

1. Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and, therefore, presumably knowledgeable, stated on June 1, 1955, that:

> **"In the field of science the Soviets have made rapid progress and their accomplishments here should not be minimized; least of all by those who are directly concerned with our national security . . . It is well to note that the Soviets are now turning out more university graduates in the sciences and engineering than we are — about 120,000 to 70,000 in 1955. In round numbers, the Soviets will graduate about 1,200,000 in the sciences in the 10 years from 1950 to 1960, while the comparable United States figures will be about 900,000."**

He further states that scientific and technical education in the Soviet Union today presents a challenge to the free world.

The Education Editor of the *New York Times,* Mr. Benjamin Fine, in commenting on Mr. Allen Dulles' remarks, says that the caliber of training which the Soviets

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receive is rapidly approaching ours and, in some respects, may even surpass it.

2. Dr. John R. Dunning, Dean of Columbia University School of Engineering, referring to Russian technical training, says, "We have almost lost the battle for scientific manpower."

3. On May 18, 1955, Brig. Gen. Woodbury M. Burgess, Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence of the Continental Air Defense Command, said, "The Russian Air Force is currently at least as good as ours, possibly better." He added that he was afraid that "The Russians are ahead of us in the effort to perfect the guided missile."

4. The Defense Department has announced that the Soviets have developed a turbo-prop bomber and an all-weather jet fighter incorporating radar and other electronic equipment. The announcement implies that the Soviet radar network may be at least as good as ours if not better. According to some supposed experts, the Russians have a jet engine twice as powerful as any we possess. Senator Symington, former Secretary of the Air Force, has stated repeatedly that the Soviets are not only challenging us in the development of big bombers but probably leading us in the development of the intercontinental guided missile.

Senator Henry M. Jackson (Democrat, Washington), a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee and Chairman of the Military Application Subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, is very disturbed about the rapid progress the Soviet Union is making in the field of air power. In a letter to the Secretary of Defense, dated June 27, 1955, Senator Jackson states:

"Six years ago, American air-atomic might was incontestable . . . yet the Soviets broke our atomic monopoly in 1949 — years before the expected date . . . What concerns me . . . is my fear that if the present trends continue, the Soviets will be demonstrably ahead of us in air power — both quantitatively and qualitatively — five years from now . . . The Soviets have been narrowing the technological gap between our two nations with awesome speed . . ."

The Senator then addressed a series of questions to the Secretary of Defense concerning the development of Soviet air power, continental missiles and intercontinental ballistic missiles, and requested that the Secretary's reply be as "explicit and categorical as possible, since the very survival of our Nation may hinge upon remaining decisively and unquestionably ahead of the Soviets in this field."

5. The President of the United States admitted in June, 1955, that we have grossly underestimated the Soviets in the past. Newsmen covering his press conference gathered the impression that there was no reason to believe that the Soviets would not continue to forge ahead until they gain air superiority in the immediate future.

6. To further shock the complacent, Mr. Erik Bergaust of *Aero Digest* recently writes that the Russians have been hard at work on photonic rockets (propulsion created by light beams). If successful, this would be the optimum power source for flight above the atmosphere and in space. According to Mr. Bergaust this is a subject largely neglected in the United States.

7. The optimism of those who felt that secrecy would strangle science in the Soviet Union was rudely dispelled by the rapid development within that country of the Atomic Bomb and Hydrogen Bomb.

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IT SHOULD BE CLEAR from the recitation of the above examples (there are many more) that scientific progress *is not stifled by secrecy or security provisions* despite what security critics say to the contrary. Even Dr. Bush's criticism of the German's lack of progress in atomic energy, upon examination, is faulty; to say that the Germans did not develop the atomic bomb because of the Nazi regime is to leave unexplained the method whereby they developed the V-2 and the Snorkel Submarine under the same tyrannical and regimented society.

To complete the record, mention should be made of the fact that the development of the atomic program of the United States was carried out under the most rigorous of security precautions. Although there were the usual complaints from the scientists, the fact is that under the security restrictions of the Manhattan District, scientific developments were compressed into a period of several years which, under normal circumstances, might have taken many decades. This example alone should be convincing proof that the thesis concerning secrecy and science is erroneous.

While the U.S. scientists have published tens of thousands of papers on past and present scientific developments, there has been practically nothing emanating from the U.S.S.R.

Obviously if there was only one scientist in the world, there would be no need for publication of research findings. By the same token, optimum progress could be made in world science if all scientists in every country published all of their findings. However, great advantage accrues to the Soviets under the present "one-way street" arrangement.

It is admitted that even the scientists and engineers in Russia must qualify in Communism as well as in science. They are as regimented, indoctrinated and controlled as it is possible to be in a police state. If the critics of our security system are correct in their major premise, Russian science should be primitive. Yet one of the realities of our times is that Russian science, far from being backward, poses a threat to our very existence.

As stated before, any security system is an infringement on personal rights and should be constantly examined, re-evaluated and revised to protect the liberties of our people. It would be foolhardy and dangerous, however, to accept as valid a criticism of the security program which has no basis in fact. In the light of reported Russian scientific progress, where are the facts to prove the contention that secrecy, security, and science are irreconcilable? Perhaps in the still of the night American scientists should give some more *thought* to this question before they accept as axiomatic a statement which might not only be inaccurate but possibly dangerous to the future of Western civilization.

Perhaps those who continue to urge that *we tell all,* while the Soviets *tell nothing,* are unknowingly contributing to their own destruction.

DAVID SHEA TEEPLE is a former Assistant to Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

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